

## CAPVT XI □□□

# Personal Pronouns *Ego*, *Tū*, and *Is*; Demonstratives *Is* and *Īdem*

## GRAMMÁTICA

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS

A PERSONAL PRONOUN is a word used "in place of a noun" (the literal meaning of *prōnōmen*) to designate a particular person, from the speaker's point of view: the first person pronoun indicates the speaker herself or himself (*ego/nōs, I/me, we/us*), the second person pronoun indicates the person(s) addressed by the speaker (*tū/vōs, you*), and the third person indicates the person(s) or thing(s) the speaker is talking about (*is, ea, id, and their plurals, he/him, she/her, it, they/them*). You should keep a list of the types of pronouns you have learned, including the demonstratives *hic, iste, ille* introduced in Capvt IX.

### The First and Second Person Pronouns *Ego/Nōs, Tū/Vōs*

While the first and second person pronouns are irregular in form, their declensions are similar to one another and are easily memorized; note that there are two different forms for the genitive plural.

Singular			Plural	
1st Person— <i>Ego, I/we</i>				
<i>Nom.</i>	égo	(I)	nōs	(we)
<i>Gen.</i>	mēi	(of me)	nóstrum	(of us)
-			nóstrī	(of us)
<i>Dat.</i>	míhi	(to/for me)	nóbīs	(to/for us)
<i>Acc.</i>	mē	(me)	nōs	(us)
<i>Abl.</i>	mē	(by/with/from me)	nóbīs	(by/with/from us)

## 2nd Person—Tū, You

Nom.	tū	(you)	vōs	(you)
Gen.	tūī	(of you)	vēstrum	(of you)
			vēstrī	(of you)
Dat.	tibi	(to/for you)	vōbīs	(to/for you)
Acc.	tē	(you)	vōs	(you)
Abl.	tē	(by/with/from you)	vōbīs	(by/with/from you)

## The Third Person Pronoun Is, Ea, Id

The declension of the pronoun *is*, *ea*, *id* is comparable to those of *hic* and *ille* (Capvt IX), i.e., the pattern is that of *magnus*, -a, -um (Capvt IV), with the exception of the ten forms underlined below; note that the base is *e-* in all but the four forms underlined and in bold below (including the alternate nominative plural *ī*). For the pronunciation of *eius*, something like “ei-yus,” review the discussion of consonantal *i* in the *Intrōductiō* (and listen to the Capvt XI pronoun declensions on the CDs, if you have them).

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter
<b>Singular</b>					
N.	<b>is</b> (he, this man)	éa	(she, this woman)	<b>id</b> (it, this thing)	
G.	<u>éius</u> (of him, his)	<u>éius</u> (of her, her)		<u>éius</u> (of it, its)	
D.	<u>éī</u> (to/for him)	<u>éī</u> (to/for her)		<u>éī</u> (to/for it)	
A.	éum (him)	éam (her)		<b>id</b> (it)	
A.	éō (by/with/from him)	éā (by/with/from her)		éō (by/with/from it)	
<b>Plural</b>					
N.	éī, <u>ī</u> (they, m.)	éae (they, f.)		éa (they, n.)	
G.	eōrum (of them, their)	eārum (of them, their)		eōrum (of them, their)	
D.	éis (to/for them)	éis (to/for them)		éis (to/for them)	
A.	eōs (them)	éas (them)		éa (them)	
A.	éis (by/with/from them)	éis (by/with/from them)		éis (by/with/from them)	

## Usage and Translation

Since these pronouns are employed as substitutes for nouns, they are in general used as their corresponding nouns would be: as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, etc.:

Ego tibi (vōbīs) librōs dabō. I shall give the books to you.

Ego eī (eīs) librōs dabō. I shall give the books to him or her (to them).

Tū mē (nōs) nōn capiēs. *You will not capture me (us).*

Eī id ad nōs mittent. *They (m.) will send it (this thing) to us.*

Vōs eōs (eās, ea) nōn capiētis. *You will not seize them (those men/women/things).*

Eae ea ad tē mittent. *They (f.) will send them (those things) to you.*

Note, however, that the Romans used the nominatives of the pronouns (ego, tū, etc.) *only* when they wished to *stress* the subject. Commonly, therefore, the pronominal subject of a Latin verb is not indicated except by the verb's ending.

Eīs pecūniam dabō. *I shall give them money.*

Ego eīs pecūniam dabō; quid tū dabis? *I shall give them money; what will you give?*

Another point of usage: when cum was employed with the ablative of the personal pronouns, it was generally suffixed to the pronoun, rather than preceding it as a separate preposition: eōs nōbiscum ibi inveniēs, *you will find them there with us.*

Note also that the genitives of ego and tū (namely meī, nostrum, nostrī; tuī, vestrum, vestrī) were employed in constructions to be introduced later in the book and were *not* used to indicate possession, for which the Romans preferred instead to employ the POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES you have already learned:

meus, -a, -um, *my*

tuus, -a, -um, *your*

noster, -tra, -trum, *our*

vester, -tra, -trum, *your*

English usage is comparable: just as Latin says liber meus, not liber meī, so English says *my book*, not *the book of me*.

The genitives of is, ea, id, on the other hand, were quite commonly used to indicate possession. Hence, while eius can sometimes be translated *of him/of her/of it*, it is very often best translated *his/her/its*; likewise eōrum/eārum/eōrum can be rendered *of them*, but its common possessive usage should be translated *their*. Study the possessives in the following examples, in which mittam governs all the nouns:

Mittam (*I shall send*)

pecūniam meam (*my money*).

pecūniam nostram (*our money*).

pecūniam tuam (*your money*).

pecūniam vestram (*your money*).

pecūniam eius (*his, her money*).

pecūniam eōrum (*their money*).

pecūniam eārum (*their money*).

amicōs meōs (*my friends*).

amicōs nostrōs (*our friends*).

amicōs tuōs (*your friends*).

amicōs vestrōs (*your friends*).

amicōs eius (*his, her friends*).

amicōs eōrum (*their friends*).

amicōs eārum (*their friends*).

The possessive pronominal adjectives of the first and the second persons naturally agree with their noun in *gender, number, and case*, as all adjectives agree with their

nouns. The possessive genitives *eius*, *eōrum*, and *eārum*, being pronouns, remain unchanged regardless of the gender, number, and case of the noun on which they depend.

A last important reminder regarding possessives is the fact that Latin routinely omits them, except for emphasis or to avoid ambiguity. English, on the other hand, employs possessives regularly, and so you will often need to supply them in translating from Latin (just as you do the articles "a," "an," and "the"), in order to produce an idiomatic translation; e.g., *patriam amāmus*, *we love our country*.

### *Is, ea, id* AS DEMONSTRATIVE

While commonly serving as Latin's third person pronoun, *is/ea/id* was also used as a demonstrative, somewhat weaker in force than *hic* or *ille* and translatable as either *this/these* or *that/those*. In general you should translate the word in this way when you find it immediately preceding and modifying a noun, i.e., in the same number, gender, and case; contrast the following:

*Is est bonus. He is good.*

*Is amicus est vir bonus. This friend is a good man.*

*Vidēsne eam. Do you see her?*

*Vidēsne eam puellam. Do you see that girl?*

### THE DEMONSTRATIVE *īdem, eadem, idem*

The common demonstrative *īdem, eadem, idem*, *the same (man, woman, thing)*, is formed simply by adding *-dem* directly to the forms of *is, ea, id*, e.g., gen. *eiusdem*, dat. *eīdem*, etc.; besides the singular nominatives *īdem* (m., for *\*īsdem*) and *idem* (n., rather than *\*iddēm*), the only forms not following this pattern exactly are those shown below, where final *-m* changes to *-n-* before the *-dem* suffix (for the full declension of *īdem*, see the *Summārium Fōrmārum*, p. 498 below).

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular			
Acc.	eūndem	eāndem	īdem
Plural			
Gen.	eōrūndem	eārūndem	eōrūndem

Like other demonstratives, *īdem* may function as an adjective or a pronoun: *eōsdem mittō*, *I am sending the same men*; *dē eādem ratiōne cōgitābāmus*, *we were thinking about the same plan*.

## VOCĀBVLA

One unusual item in this list is the noun *nēmō*, which—logically, since it means *no one*—occurs only in the singular. A further irregularity is that *nūllūs* and *nūllō* or *nūllā*, forms of *nūllus*, -a, -um (Capvt IX), were usually employed instead of the expected *nēminis* and *nēmine*, an example of a linguistic phenomenon called SUPPLETION, the use of one word as part of the form set of another, though the two are not cognate; examples in English include the verb “go, went, gone” (“went” being originally past tense of “to wend”) and irregular adjective comparisons such as “good, better, best.” The conjunction *autem* is also exceptional in that (like *nimis*, discussed in the Capvt IX *Vocābula*) it has two quite opposite meanings, *however* and *moreover*: choose the former if the statement the word introduces seems contrary to what might be expected from the preceding statement, the latter if the second statement reinforces the first. Practice with some of the new words by writing out declensions of *id caput* and *idem cōsul* and comparing your work with the paradigms in the *Summārium Fōrmārum*, p. 498.

- cāput*, *cāpitis*, n., *head; leader; beginning; life; heading; chapter* (cape = headland, capital, capitol, capitulate, captain, chief, chieftain, chef, cattle, chattels, cadet, cad, achieve, decapitate, recapitulate, precipice, occiput, sinciput, kerchief)  
*cōsul*, *cōsulis*, m., *consul* (consular, consulate, consulship; cf. *cōsilium*)  
*nēmō*, *nūllūs*, *nēminī*, *nēminem*, *nūllō* or *nūllā*, m. or f., *no one, nobody* (Jules Verne’s “Captain Nemo,” nullify; cf. *nūllus*)  
*égo*, *mēī*, *I* (ego, egoism, egotism, egotistical; cf. *meus*, *noster*)  
*tū*, *tūī*, *you* (cf. *tuus*, *vester*)  
*is*, *éa*, *id*, *this, that; he, she, it* (i.e. = *id est, that is*)  
*ídem*, *éadem*, *ídem*, *the same* (the bibliographic abbreviation *id.* = *idem*, identical, identity, identify)  
*amīcus*, *amīca*, *amīcum*, *friendly* (amicable, amiable, amiably—cf. *amō* and the nouns *amīcus*, *amīca*, and *amīcitia*).  
*cārus*, *cāra*, *cārum*, *dear* (caress, charity, charitable, cherish)  
*quod*, conj., *because*  
*néque*, *nec*, conj. *and not, nor*; *néque . . . néque* or *nec . . . nec*, *neither . . . nor*  
*auté*m, postpositive conj., *however; moreover*  
*béne*, adv. of *bonus*, *well, satisfactorily, quite* (benediction, benefit, benefactor, beneficent, benevolent)  
*étiam*, adv., *even, also*  
*intéllegō*, *intellégere*, *intellēxī*, *intellēctum*, *to understand* (intelligent, intellegent-sia, intelligible, intellect, intellectual)  
*míttō*, *míttre*, *mísī*, *míssum*, *to send, let go* (admit, commit, emit, omit, permit, promise, remit, submit, transmit, compromise, demise)

séntiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsū, to feel, perceive, think, experience (assent, consent, dissent, presentiment, resent, sentient, sentimental, scent)

## LĒCTIŌ ET TRĀNSLĀTIŌ

Before translating, scan through the readings for the newly introduced personal pronouns and demonstratives and identify the number, gender, case, and use of each. Reminder: when a form of *is*, *ea*, *id* precedes a noun and agrees with it in number, gender, and case, it functions as a demonstrative and should be translated as "this" or "that," e.g., *eam discipulam* in Ex. 5; otherwise the word functions as a pronoun, as in Ex. 1. Remember that *tēcum*, *nōbīscum*, etc., were regularly employed instead of *cum tē* and *cum nōbīs*. And don't forget to read aloud and for comprehension, before attempting to translate.

### EXERCITĀTIŌNĒS

1. Eum ad eam cum aliō agricolā heri mittēbant.
2. Tū autem filiam beātam eius nunc amās.
3. Propter amīcitiam, ego hoc faciō. Quid tū faciēs, mī amīce?
4. Vōsne eāsdem litterās ad eum mittere crās audēbitis?
5. Venī, mī amīce, et dūc mē ad eius discipulam (ad eam discipulam), amābō tē.
6. Post labōrem eius grātiās magnās eī agēmus.
7. Tūne vērītatem in eō librō dēmōstrās?
8. Audē, igitur, esse semper īdem.
9. Venitne nātūra mōrum nostrōrum ex nōbīs sōlis?
10. Dum ratiō nōs dūcet, valēbimus et multa bene gerēmus.
11. Illum timōrem in hōc virō ūnō invenīmus.
12. Sine labōre enim nūlla pāx in cīvītatem eōrum veniet.
13. Studium nōn solum pecūniae sed etiam voluptātis hominēs nimium trahit; aliī eās cupiditātēs vincere possunt, aliī nōn possunt.
14. His life was always dear to the whole people.
15. You will often find them and their friends with me in the same place.
16. We, however, shall now capture their forces on this road.
17. Since I was saying the same things to him about you and his other sisters, your brother was not listening.

### SENTENTIAE ANTĪQVAE

1. Virtūs tua mē amīcum tibi facit. (Horace.)
2. Id solum est cārum mihi. (Terence.—*cārus* and other adjectives indicating relationship or attitude often take the dat., translated *to* or *for*; see Capvt XXXV).

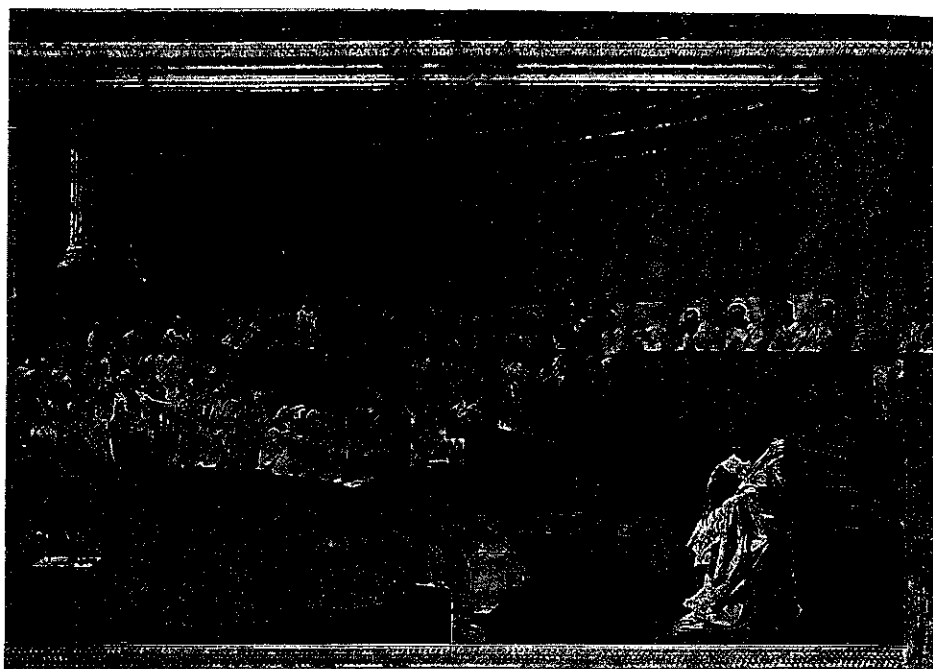
3. Sī valēs, bene est; ego valeō. (Pliny.—bene est, idiom, *it's good/that's good.*)
4. Bene est mihi quod tibi bene est. (Pliny.)
5. "Valē." "Et tū bene valē." (Terence.)
6. Quid hī dē tē nunc sentiunt? (Cicero.)
7. Omnēs idem sentiunt. (\*Cicero.—omnēs, *all men*, nom. pl.; "omnifarious," "omnivore.")
8. Videō nēminem ex eīs hodiē esse amicum tibi. (Cicero.—The subject of an infin. is regularly in the acc., hence nēminem; add this to your list of acc. case uses, and see Capvt XXV.)
9. Hominēs vidēre caput Cicerōnis in Rōstrīs poterant. (Livy.—Antony proscribed Cicero and had the great orator's head cut off and displayed on the Rostra! —rōstra, -ōrum; see Etymologia below.)
10. Nōn omnēs eadem amant aut eādem cupiditātēs studiaque habent. (Horace.)
11. Nec tēcū possum vīvere nec sine tē (\*Martial.)
12. Vērus amicus est alter Īdem. (Cicero.—Explain how alter Īdem can mean "a second self.")

### Cicero Denounces Catiline in the Senate

Quid facis, Catilina? Quid cōgitās? Sentimus magna vitia insidiāsque tuās. Ō tempora! Ō mōrēs! Senātus haec intellegit, cōsul videt. Hic tamen vīvit. Vīvit? Etiam in senātum venit; etiam nunc cōsilia agere audet; oculīs dēsignat ad mortem nōs! Et nōs, bonī virī, nihil facimus! Ad mortem tē, Catilina, cōsul et senātus dūcere dēbent. Cōsiliū habēmus et agere dēbēmus; sī nunc nōn agimus, nōs, nōs—apertē dīcō—errāmus! Fuge nunc, Catilina, et dūc tēcū amicōs tuōs. Nōbiscū remanēre nōn potes; nōn tē, nōn istōs, nōn cōsilia vestra tolerābō!

Cicero *Cat.* 1.1. ff: Lucius Sergius Catilina, "Catiline" as he is commonly called, master-minded a political conspiracy during Cicero's consulship; Catiline had raised an army and his plans involved a violent take-over of the government and assassination of Cicero himself; this excerpt is adapted from the *In Catilinam* I, Cicero's first oration "Against Catiline," which he delivered, after uncovering the plot, in an emergency meeting of the senate, in October of 63 B.C. Catiline, as a Roman senator, was himself present, and the excerpt here is alternately addressed to him and to the other senators. You will read more excerpts from the Catilinarian orations—Cicero delivered four altogether—in Capita XIV and XX, below, and extensive unadapted excerpts appear in *Locī Im.* V–VI, p. 366–74.—senātus: *senate*; "senescence," "senility"—dēsignāre: = Eng.; "design," "designation."—mors, mortis, f., *death*; "postmortem," "rigor mortis."—apertē, adv., *openly*; "aperture," "overt.")

**QVAESTIŌNĒS:** What course of action does Cicero believe he and the senate should ultimately take? But what is he urging Catiline to do? What range of emotions does he attempt to arouse in his fellow senators? in Catiline? One device Cicero employs exten-



Cicero Denouncing Catiline in the Roman Senate. Wall painting.  
*Cesare Maccari, 19th century. Palazzo Madama, Rome, Italy*

sively here is **ANAPHORA**, the emphatic repetition of words or phrases; identify several instances of this device and comment on their effect. What other rhetorical strategies does he employ here in order to arouse his audience?

### SCRĪPTA IN PARIETIBVS

Hecticē, pūpe, "va(lē)" Mercātor tibi dicit.

*CIL* 4.4485 (Reg. VI, Ins. 13, House of Sextus Pompeius Axiochus): Mercator wrote this note carefully in tall, 4"-high letters, with puncta (see *CIL* 4.9143 in Capvt X) separating all the words, to his ladyfriend Hectice: both names are likely cognomina (unless mercātor is simply a common noun, = *merchant*; "mercantile," "merchandise"); Hecticē is Greek, suggesting the lady may have been a slave or a freedwoman, and voc. case. —pūpe: = pūpa, from pūpa, -ae, f., *girl, doll*; "pupa," "pupal."